FORTY SEVENTH YEAR.

PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY,

SEPTEMBER 28.

1892-TWELVE PAGES.

FRIEND AND FOE GO FOR GROVER,

All Surprised That So Mild a Letter Should Have Taken So Long.

THAT BOLD BUGLE BLAST

Confidently Predicted Not to Be Found With a Microscope.

The Change in the Literary Style of the Three-Time Candidate - Secretary Foster Voices the Opinion of the Administration-Some Critics Found Within the Democratic Banks, Although the Leaders Profess to Be More Than Satisfied-Cleveland Going to New York to Perfect Political Plans-A Noticeable Increase in the Activity and Interest of the Cam-

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- The letter of acceptance of Mr. Cleveland, which has been almost the one theme of gossip to-day, aside from the more somber one of the suicide of ex-Sergeant at Arms Canady, of the Senate, has occasioned much surprise among both Republicans and Democrats. Mr. Cleveland has probably never before written an important paper in which he failed to say something trenchant, something that gave proof of positive conviction, and with a ring of bravery in that conviction that was without a semblauce of

"This is not the Cleveland of other days" is the general dictum, and the common wonder is whether the timidity of expression is some strange result of the modesty and reserve of a man grown suddenly humble and domestic late in life and whose lucubrations are toned down in harmony with the chirping of the gentle cricket of the hearth stone.

Not the Expected Bugle Note.

A Democrat, who four years ago was one of the most loyal admirers and champions of the then President, and who has been for months predicting that Cleveland would sound a bugle note in his letter of acceptance that would show an ability and grasp which would throw into deep shadow anything that Harrison could say, admitted to THE DISPATCH correspondent this evening that the letter is one of the most lifeless and colorless productions that ever fell from the hands of a public man.

end," said this Democrat. "There is no sign of a desire to vigorously attack the position of the enemy. He says that the Democratic declaration does not mean free trade, that it does not mean wildcat banks, that the 'force' bill would be a bad thing. that civil service examinations are a good thing, touches vaguely on immigration tickles the pensioners a bit, points with pride to his late administration as proof of his greatness, and reminds the people that this is the third time he has been nomi-

Written as Though in a Dream, "He does it all as though he had written

in a dream, so that it must seem almost that he has already abandoned hope. A letter with so dull a ring to it suggests that the writer has little interest in the result of the elections. He imitates the quiet style of Harrison, only to fall far short of the President in those desirable things called ideas.

'Why didn't he haul the Republicans down the wind on their frying the fat out of the protected millionaires; the purchase of places in the Cabinet by immense con tributions to campaign funds; the fine game of blocks of five; the prostitution of the Pension Office in the hands of Harrison's friend Raum; the increase in the Senate of the appropriations contained in the bills as they passed the House; the thousand and one valuerable points of the party and the administration? Instead of this he admits, by his feeble protestations, the excellence of nearly every one of the planks in the platform of the Republicans."

No Entertainment This Time.

One of the most outspoken of high officials is Secretary Foster, of the Treasury Department. The fact that he is in the Cabinet of one candidate for President does not deter him, on account of any maudlin sentiment about courtesy, from discussing plainly the utterances of another

candidate for President. "I can't understand," said the Secretary to-day, prior to his departure for New York, "what was the cause of the delay of Mr. Cleveland in producing his letter of acceptance. When it was so long coming we had a right to expect that he would give us something entertaining. He had President Harrison's letter before him and had every opportunity to make a complete offset to it from the Democratic point of view. He seems to admit by the hasty and perfunctory manner in which he skims over important topics that Mr. Harrison had said pretty nearly everything there was to say in the way of letters of acceptance. We used to get some entertainment out of the public missives of Mr. Cleveland. If he wrote somewhat after the fastrion of a college boy, the fearlessness with which he went to dispose of questions that were matters of dispute among the profoundest economists was really very fetching, and I have always enjoyed reading these literary skits, with their sails trimmed in the direction of statesmanship. This letter reads as though the writer had recently found out that some of the questions under argument were bigger than they seemed to be some time ago, and that it would be well to boil his opinions down and dress them with a very neutral sauce which might possibly suit a greater number of palates than the sauce piquante of other

"Seriously," continued the Secretary, "the letter does not seem to be at all worthy of the writer. It is full of platitudes and evasions. In regard to the tariff, he begs the question. The force bill, which

I had thought would be made one of his strong points, he dismisses with a timid sentence or two. He is in favor of State banks 'if' they can be made safe. He throws out a bail to the old soldiers by speaking kindly of pensions, ot rolls of honor, and so forth, but he cannot in that way wipe out his record of pension vetoes with its accompauying sarcastic and cruel remarks at the expense of the applicants. He is in favor of immigration, and he is in favor of restricting immigration.

"In all this he is so timid and platitudin-

ous that one almost pities the man for his evident fear to say anything because he may say too much. In short, he writes as though he had lost confidence in himself and in his party and were going into the campaign hopeless in regard to a favorable result. Even as a Republican I could have wished for something with more spirit in it than this lack-luster epistle which must surely fail to arouse any enthusiasm in the Democratic party, as it will fail to arouse any special belligerence among Republicans."

LIGHTNER.

COCKRAN SMILES GRIMLY

When Asked About the Revolt of Tan many-He Says He Will Be on the Stump Later-A Conference of Mayor Grace's Followers to Be Held Shortly. NEW YORK, Sept. 27 .- [Special]-Ex-

Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson was in charge of National Democratic Headquarters to-day. Ex-Sec-retary Whitney was in and out, but the greater part of his time was oc-cupied with Edward Murphy, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, Chairman of the Democratic State Campaign Committee. Mr. Harrity will come from Pennsylvania to attend, with his brethren of the Campaign Committee, the conference with Mr. Grace's followers, to be held at headquarters to-morrow evening. Mr. Whitney, unless he changes his pro gramme, will not be there. Mr. Cleveland will leave Buzzard's Bay Wednesday even-ing and will arrive in town Friday morn-

ing.

To the story that Tammany is "in revolt" against the National Democratic tickets and that Congressman W. Bourke Cockran has canceled his engagements to speak in Indiana and Wisconsin, Mr. Cockran smiled grimly to-day. He said he expected to speak every night for the next four weeks of the campaign. Should the four weeks of the campaign. Should the condition of his throat and eyes improve be-

The National camp was overrun with visitors, and nearly all recorded their views on Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance. The name of William C. Dewitt, ex-corporation counsel of Kings county, as the possible selection of the Democratic Committee for the nomination for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, came to the front sgain yesterday alongside of Judge Peckham's. The Republicans believe that their State Committee to nominate a candidate will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on October 4. Supreme Court Judge Celora Martin, of the Chemung district, is men-tioned as the possible candidate.

CLEVELAND AND PENSIONS.

He Will Reconsider and May Change His Present Opinions

BUZZAED'S BAY, Sept. 27 .- [Special.]-The first man to greet Hon. Grover Cleveland this morning, with a printed copy of his letter of acceptance, was Capt. D. F. Allen, of Frankfort, Ind., member of the Indiana, Democratic National Committee, Allen ands of a public man.

"It is a defense from the beginning to the the Washington encampment. He did not like the word "actually" in the of Mr. Cleveland's letter relating to pensioning soldiers. He requested Mr. Cleve-land to explain more fully his position toward the soldiers and to aid in bringing ut the soldier vote for the Democratic ticket all over the land.

Mr. Cleveland told him that he believed in pensioning every soldier who received so such as a scratch in the war, and went over the ground in detail with the Indians mmitteeman. Captain Allen wanted Mr. Cleveland to conciliate the soldier vote by declaring in favor of liberal pensions, but Mr. Cleveland would give him no satisfaction. Mr. Cleveland eventually said that it is possible that his views of th pension matter and of the situation are not correct. He should give the matter further

IT PLEASED THE BOSSES.

Democratic Leaders Congratulate Grover on His Letter.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 .- The Democratic National managers express the greatest satisfaction over Mr. Cleveland's letter of ac ceptance. Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, Secretary Sheeran, of the Democratic National Committee, and Bradley B. Smalley each telegraphed their corgratulations to the ex-President. Mr. Whitney said the letter was a broad-minded patriotic address.

patriotic address.

Mr. Smalley said he considered it the ablest paper Mr. Cleveland had ever written. In his dispatch of congratulation he said: "I have read your letter of acceptance with admiration and pleasure. It meets every issue in a satisfactory way." Secre-tary Sheeran said he thought the letter was explicit in every particular. "A fair, honest expression is what the people are entitled to from every man who asks their suffrages, and from no man have they been accustomed to get an expression in plainer, bolder terms than from Mr. Cleveland." Arthur P. Gorman said it was admirable.

DIDN'T DARE INDORSE IT.

Sherman Tells Why Grover Didn't Mention the Chicago Tariff Plank.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 27.-In meech delivered at Mansfield, his home, this evening Senator Sherman referred to Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance, calling particular attention to the fact that no mention is made in it of the Chicago tariff

plank.
"He did not dare to indorsé it," said the Senator, "for the Democracy is the only party since the formation of the Federal Government that has dared to proclaim a protective tariff unconstitutional and it will wish it hadn't before the election. Talk about latterday Democracy being the party of Jefferson and Jackson. Why they wouldn't own it if they were alive to-day."

HARRITY IS CONFIDENT.

He Is Highly Encouraged Over Cleveland's Presidental Prospects.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 27. - [Special.] -Secretary Harrity said to-night that the Presidental prospects of the Democrats were highly encouraging and that New York was certain to go for Cleveland. He not only expected Cleveland to carry

that State, Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey and the South, but considered Massachusetts and New Hampshire hopeful states. Cleveland's letter of acceptance be warmly extolled. Mr. Harrity will re-turn to New York to-morrow morning, to be present at an important conference of Democratic leaders.

The Michigan League Convention GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Sept. 27.-The fifth annual convention of the Michigan

Hastings, was elected President of the League, and speeches were made by Hou. John P. Rich, J. N. Dickman and J. W. Wright Giddings.

WEAVER AS A MARTYR.

Chairman Atkinson of Georgia Says the Third Party Candidate Received Fair Treatment-He Is Charged With Wilfully Misrepresenting the People of the

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 27 .- Hon. W. Y. tkinson, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia, says in reply to the published address of General Weaver and various special telegrams which have been sent out from Georgia by Mrs. Lease, that they do great injustice not only to the Democrats but to the people of the State. He says according to his own admission

He says according to his own admission General Weaver received a respectful hearing at Way Cross and Columbus. At Albany his speech was listened to by several hundred people, and no effort whatever was made to prevent him from speaking.

A prominent negro of that place at the conclusion of Weaver's speech took the stand to refute what he had said, and bitterly attacked Weaver and the third party, Weaver was so indignant that a negro should attempt to answer him that he immediately left the platform. The only possible foundation for the greatly exaggerated egg story spread broadcast by General Weaver and Mrs. Lease is that a small boy in the open air audience at Macon threw an egg, and he was promptly arrested and punished for it. As to Mrs. Lease's statement that the disgraceful scenes at Macon were that the disgraceful scenes at Macon were repeated twice in the presence of the Gov-ernor of Georgia at the State Capitol, Mr.

ernor of Georgia at the State Capitol, Mr. Atkinson says:
"General Weaver or Mrs. Lease did not appear as advertised in Atlanta. They would not go up to the Capitol where a large erowd had assembled to hear them. Governor Northern himself hearing that Weaver would not speak, claiming that he Weaver would not speak, claiming that he would not be listened to, went to insure him a hearing and the meeting by vote guaranteed that he would be respectfully listened to. I called on the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's party of the State early in the evening to extend him this guarantee and he told me that General Weaver had made up his mind not to speak. His claim of reasons. mind not to speak. His claim of persecu-tion is nothing more than an overworked effort to pose as a martyr. His statements deliberately misrepresent the people of Georgia and are cunningly devised for cam-paign purposes."

M'KINLEY ON THE TARIFF.

He Attacks the Radical Principles of Congressman Harter.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27 .- Governor Mc-Kinley spoke this afternoon at Wellington, O., to a mass meeting of between 4,000 and 5,000 Republicans. He devoted himself principally to the two candidates in the Fourteenth Congressional district—Congressman M. D. Harter, Democrat, and E. G. Johnson, Republican, He attacked Harter's well-known and radical tariff reform principles in a speech of considerable

This was Governor McKinley's first speech in Ohio this year, but it was made with especial reference to the contest in the Fourteenth district and was not intended to the contest in the State. as an opening of the campaign in the State. Governor McKinley left to-night for Washington, Pa., where he will speak. From there he goes to Missouri in the interest of General Warner, the Republican candidate

MICHIGAN'S CAMPAIGN OPENED.

J. Sloat Fassett Makes a Telling Speech at a

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Sept. 27.-The Republican campaign in Michigan under the auspices of the Republican League opened in Hartman's Hall, this city, tonight, with the Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, as the principal speaker. The Republican State Convention, held in this city, served to attract many distinguished men from other portions of the State and they also remained to hear the distinguished New Yorker. John P. Rich, the party's nominee for Governor of the State, was the

Mr. Fassett dwelt at length on protection throughout his address, which was re-plete with brilliant oratory and wit, and which was delivered in excellent voice. He was frequently interrupted by hearty applause. It was an auspicious opening of the campaign, and the local Republicans are rejoicing over the success of their first big meeting. Mr. Fassett will visit four or five other Michigan cities in behalf of the Republican ticket.

CHALLENGED FOR A JOINT DEBATE.

to Meet Their Opponents.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.-The Democratic State Central Committee has issued a challenge to the Republican State Central Committee for a joint discussion, which shall deal with both State and national issues, between Governor Russell and Hon. William H. Haile, the Gubernatorial nominees.

A similar discussion is proposed between Mr. James B. Carroll and Mr. Roger Wolott, the nominees for Lieutenant Governor of the Democratic and Republican parties.

The subject of the debate as suggested by the Democratic State Committee is: Should the Republican or Democratic candidate for

SPRINGER TALKS ONCE MORE.

This Time He Addresses the Democrats Jacksonville, Ill.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., Sept. 27 .- The Democracy of Morgan county turned out en masse to-day to hear the addresses by Judge Altgeld, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Wm. M. Springer, member of Congress from this district and candidate for re-election.

Judge Altgeld pursued the line of argument heretofore followed by him, referring

especially to the management of State in-attitutions. Mr. Springer devoted his time exclusively to the consideration of the tariff and referred to recent trade circulars issued by Justice, Bateman & Co., a firm of wool dealers in Philadelphia.

HARMONY IS RESTORED.

The Warmouth Wing Gives Way to the Leonard Faction at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27 .- [Special.] There is an unlimited amount of joy in the hearts of the local Republicans to-day. The reason is that J. N. Huston, representative of Indiana on the National Committee and Hon. John G. Long, the representative from Florida, have made a reconciliation in the hitherto disrupted Republican State

By the terms of the comprise the Warmonth, or administration wing, withdrew its Congressional candidate, disbanded its various committees, gave up all pretensions to recognition as the representative wing of the party, yielding to the Leonard faction,

It Took a Thousand Ballots

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 27.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Second district met again at Evergreen fifth annual convention of the Michigan League of Republican Clubs was held here to-day. Four hundred delegates were present. Ex-State Senator Phil Cosgrove, of

And the Other Coolly Defiant While Promising Fresh Sensations.

THE WEIR CASE ARRESTS.

Mrs. Henry Marsh Agitated So That She Is Unable to Talk.

M'INTOSH GIVES AN EXPLANATION.

The County Commissioner Returns for Ixtradition Papers.

GOODS TAKEN BY A SEARCH WARRANT

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCIC. NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Mrs. Henry Marsh, Gamble Weir's old boarding house keeper, was in hysterics to-day. James McIntosh, who was arrested with her, was cool and angry. He spent the day pacing up and down the corridor of the Richmond county jail occasionally denouncing his luck and the police. The Sheriff said that Mrs. Marsh had been hysterical ever since she had been brought to the jail. She was seen by THE DISPATCH reporter, but was not in condition to talk.

McIntosh talked voluminously. He declared that his arrest was an outrageous piece of business and he thought the arrest of Mrs. Marsh was just as bad. He said that the whole trouble was the result of the spite of Gamble Weir's brother. In answer to the question as to why Gamble Weir's brother should have any spite against him or Mrs. Marsh he said: All to Come Out in Time.

"That is a private matter about which I have no right to speak at present. This thing will all come out in time." McIntosh would not have much to say regarding the death of Weir. He did say this: "When Weir died he was worth between \$60,000 and \$70,000. It was but a snort time ago that his brother and his executor, this man Fehl, declared that there was hardly enough of the estate to pay the expenses of sct-tling it. Now, where has that money gone?"

Continuing, McIntosh said: "I left Pitts-burg last April. I had been railroading out there. I lost my place and came East, where I secured a place on the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad. There was nothing secret about my leaving and there has been nothing secret about my whereabouts since then. I have been in correspondence with friends in Pittsburg.

"Because of the kindness shown me by
the family of Mr. Henry Marsh, with
whom I, as well as Gamble Weir, boarded,
I all under obligations to them.

I felt under obligations to them. A Posttion for Marsh. "When Marsh lost his place in Pittsburg I said that I would help him to get a place in the East. I had a place arranged for him here, and he was to come on in October. He had some affairs to settle up in Pittsburg before he come. He sent Mrs. Marsh and their choosen in my care. They did not like Tottenville, where I had to stop nights. I was transferred to another branch of the road where I could live in Stapleton. Mrs. Marsh went around and Stapleton, Mrs. Marsh went around found a house, which she rented for \$20 a month, and then she sent on to Pittsburg for her furniture. She was going to have everything settled for her husband when he should come. I began boarding with her

as soon as she got the house fixed up, and I was to pay her \$20 a month board. "Now, that is the plain statement of a fact. If this man Fehl had any evidence against Mrs. Marsh connecting her with Gamble Weir's death, or he had any idea that she had in her possession any of Gam-bie Weir's property, why did he not cause her arrest in Pittsburg? Why did he wait till she came on here and got comfortably

settled? The Accusation of Spitework. "All the furniture that there was in the louse at 101 Beach street and all the other property there was in her house in Pitts ourg, was sent on here from Pittaburg I know that because I unpacked all the boxes myself. The whole amount of the matter is that this trouble is result of spite, They waited Mrs. Marsh had settled, and unti they came to create trouble. Then look at it in another way. If they had any evidence on which to warrant our arrest or the arrest of Mrs. Marsh, why did not they bring a warrant on here? Instead of that bring a warrant on here? Instead of that they come on without any authority, they go before a justice of the peace and swear that we are fugitives from justice, and ask that we be held indefinitely until they go and see about getting authority for their

high-handed outrage." About the report that the police had found incriminating evidence in the house of Mrs. Marsh and had taken a quantity of things away, McIntosh said: "They have made trouble for themselves. Everything turned. There was nothing in the house that did not belong to Mrs. Marsh. That I

Wants to Come to Pittsburg.

McIntosh said he was anxious to go to Pittsburg and prove his innocence of any wrong-doing. He insisted on Monday wrong-doing. He insisted on Monda night, when he was arrested at Mr. Marsh not want to wait for requisition papers, but would go on at once. The officials refused to take him, insisting on his going to jail and waiting. The police would say nothing to-day about what things they had seized at Mrs. Marsh's house. The neighbors in Beach street say that two wagon loads of things were taken away.

Mrs. Marsh and McIntosh were not ar-

rested by the Stapleton police, but two officers of Tottenville. Henry Fehl swore ont the warrant for the arrest before a Tot-tenville justice. The search warrant, on the authority of which the house was searched, was issued by Justice Con-nors. He didn't know what was found. Fehl left Staten Island a short time after the arrest, presumably to go and get the necessary authority for taking the couple back. He has not been heard from since he

AFTER REQUISITION PAPERS Commissioner Weir Returns From New

York With That End in View.

It was not known until yesterday that County Commissioner Weir had accompaniel Henry Fehl to New York in pursuit of Mrs. Marsh and James McIntosh Mr. Weir returned home last night, but fought shy of reporters, going direct to his home in O'Hara township after a brief in-terview with Police Superintendent O'Mara. Henry Fehl remained at Phila-

Mr. O'Mara said proceedings for requisi-Mr. O'Mara said proceedings for requisition papers to bring the prisoners here
would be carried forward at once. The District Attorney will be appealed to to-day
tor a certificate showing the record of Iarceny against the prisoners. These, with a
copy of the indictment by the grand jury,
will be forwarded to Governor Pattison,
through whom Governor Flower, of New
York, will be requested to grant the necessary papers. A Pittsburg officer will then
go to New York for the prisoners.



D. B. HILL-WHERE AM I AT?

He Fxp'ains Why He Was Unable to Furnish the Democracy

PECK SHOWS CAUSE.

CAMPAIGN MATERIAL THIS YEAR.

Only Followed a Custom Which Is Necessary to Secure Data.

HIS HONOR PLEDGED TO CONFIDENCE

ALBANY, Sept. 27 .- Labor Commissioner Peck was in court to-day to show cause why he should not allow an examination of the tariff circulars received from New York City manufacturers on which the Commissioner based his report of the effect of the tariff on labor. Mr. Peck's plea was that all correspondence conducted by him with the employes and employers was under a personal pledge of secrecy, without which no figures could be obtained. The same method prevailed in other States, and the returns he had received were his own property and not that of the State. Hence no call upon him for the basis of his reports should be honored. The case went over until Oc-

When Mr. Peck was leaving the room he remarked, "Well, I've got first blood." The affidavits on which the mandamus is asked were made public at the institution of this proceeding at Kingston some time ago and allege a demand by the relator to see the circulars; that they are public papers

and that his demand was refused. The Confidence of All Was Necessary. Mr. Meegan read an affidavit of Mr. Peck

in answer, in which he said: "The law really specified no details for the performance of my duties or the method to be pursued in obtaining the information it was designed to secure for the Legislature of the State. In order to obtain the infor-mation required to make annual reports, it mation required to make annual reports, it was necessary that I should obtain the confidence of both employer and employe, the business men and the laboring people of the State. At the very outset I was obliged to make that rule, publicly announced by me, that all information was to be received in the stricter confidence as to be received in the strictest confidence as to all correspondences and informants, and no names of persons, employes or employers, except by express permission, should appear in any depart-ment report or be otherwise given either to individuals or the public, and that no paper containing or relating to information re-ceived or used by me in discharge of the duties of my office should ever be placed on file in my office or be made a matter of record, or be considered other than the private property of the Commissioner, for the protection of the senders of communications, and I have never considered it my duty to preserve the same.

Only Following a Consistent Policy.

"Every time I sent out circulars asking for information, I invariably gave pledges of secrecy to my correspondents, and have done so annually. The practice pursued by by me in 1890 and 1891 was no departure from the uniform course of prior years. found in the law creating my office a provi sion authorizing me to examine witnesses, but with the condition that no witness shall against his will be compelled to answer any questions respecting his private affairs. This restriction rendered it practically impossible to give effect to the intent of the Legislature unless the confidence of the people of the State could be secured and retained and their private affairs voluntarily

Repeated refusals came to me from business men, and, besides the circulars sent out each year, I have written and sent thousands of letters, giving personal assurances to the writers that no use would be made of their confidence and every communication would be held to be sacred and denied to any one, including rivals in the same branch of industry. By such legiti-mate means and by such honorable pledges only have I been able to discharge the responsible duties of my office and to render to the Legislature the data annually trans-

pledges relate to and cover cases of employers and employes and labor organizations. The summary which was issued by me in 1892, and about which the proceedings have arisen, was issued and published by me at the time usual for the publication of reports of other State officers and about the same time I have published my report every other year; and that every year in which I have made up a report to the Legislature I invariably published beforehand in or about August of each year a summary as I published in 1892.

"I have not deviated from the usual course pledges relate to and cover cases of employ-

I published in 1892.
"I have not deviated from the usual course
and practice of my office, nor have I in
1892 departed from any custom of my office with respect to my report. The attempt made to establish the theory that my report was given out to influence the pending election is false, as the compilations were all made before any Democratic nomination was made and the data were obtained before anyone could tell who the nominees of any

party would be. He Acted Upon Legal Advice.

"The communications and letters upon which my preceding annual reports were based were never filed nor made a record in my office, and were never the property of the State, but were private letters; and whatever property exists in them is divided between this deponent as the receiver and the several senders of the letters; and I am advised by my counsel that under the decision of Woolsey versus Judd and Duer, and other kindred cases, injunction would lie against me if I attempted in any way to make public the matter that I guaranteed should be private matter and held as secret and confidential.

"As the head of the department in question I am of the opinion, and so represent to this honorable court, that the publicasons and corporations who have furnished the data upon which my report is based would be greatly injurious to the public in-

A COMET FALLS ON THE MOON. Residents of Springfield, Ill., Witness a

Strange Spectacle. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 27 .- A wonderful phenomenon was observed in the heavens this evening about 6:50 o'clock. Those who saw it declare that a bright body, resembling in size and brilliancy a good-sized star, was seen moving with astonishing rapidity toward the moon, which it struck with tremendous force, and seemed to burst like a bomb, darkening its

light for an instant. The scientifically inclined explain, saying large meteor or comet came within the power of the moon's attraction and fell

ST. LOUIS' FESTIVE MAYOR

Will Probably Be Impeached for Boozing and Disgraceful Conduct.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 27 .- In the City Council to-night a resolution was introduced proriding for the impeachment of Mayor Noonan upon the charges of drunkenness and generally improper conduct. Upon a vote the resolution was defeated by a maority of one.

After this action it was stated by one negative member that for reasons of his own he voted against impeachment, but that he would vote for such a resolution at next week's meeting should it be reintroduced, which it is now understood will be done.

G.RLS ROE LETTER BOXES

Checks Worth \$4,500 Abstracted in Front of a Country Postoffice.

CHESTER, PA., Sept. 27.-The letter box in the front door of the Darby postoffice was robbed last Friday and a letter containing \$4,500 worth of checks, which had been mailed by the Darby Bank to the Independence Bank, their agents in Philadel-phia, was taken from the box. One of the checks, which had been deposited by James S. Cross, of Paschalville, for collection and which was found on Fifth street, Darby, and returned to the bank, was the first evidence the bank had that the letter had been taken. had been taken.

An investigation resulted in fastening to the Legislature the data annually transmitted to it in my annual report.

No Custom Is Deviated From.

"In 27 States of the Union that have labor bureaus, it has been found necessary to give to all persons the pledge of security and confidence given by me during the several years of my official life. These

QUAY WILL GO EAST.

THREE CENTS.

The Senator Is Expected to Take a Hand in the National Campaign.

NOT AFRAID OF ABUSE.

He Says Dave Martin Has Scared the New York Democrats.

A BRIEF VISIT TO PITTSBURG.

The Cholera Clamed for the Lack of Political Enthusiasm.

CRITICISING THE BAKER BALLOT LAW United States Senator Matthew Stanley Quay and his son Dick arrived in Pittsburg at noon yesterday from Florida. Their train was delayed six hours by a wreck, and they made a bee line for the Duquesne as soon as they got in. The Senator came in quietly,

and slipped out again early in the after-

noon for his home in Beaver. Few people knew he was in town. The Senator looks as he used to in the olden times, though he complains of vertigo. His face is full and his cheeks are rosy. Mr. Quay has taken on flesh and he is not so thin or nervous as he was at Minneapolis. His six weeks' stay in the South has done him lots of good, but he is worried over the dizziness in his head. Dick said he never let his father get out of his sight for fear he would fall, as he has often been taken lately with fainting spells. However, the Senator laughed merrily, and strangers would not think that he had been an ill

Senators Meet in a Barber Shop. On his arrival he proceeded to have his hair cut and a beard of a week's standing was removed. Dick followed suit, and remarked that they had been roughing it for some time. William Flinn walked into the Duquesne barber shop and Mr. Quay said: "I think I hear the voice of a Senstor in the room." They shook hands heart. ily, and the Beaver statesman asked about the condition of local and national politics. Sen ator Flinn did not remain long, and in fact he was the only caller at the hotel.

Se nator Quay laughed a good deal about the scare Dave Martin has given New York Democrats. "Dave is built to stand abuse," ne said. "It shows some of the New York people are badly frightened. I haven't seen the papers, but I am told they are terribly the papers, but I am told they are terribly wrought up. I don't think Dave will pay much attention to the attacks. Will I go to New York to take part in the campaign? Indeed, I don't know. I am not posted, and maybe I won't be needed. You see, I have been away, and have done nothing but ity to regain my health. I haven't read the papers, and haven't any idea what is going on. I suppose if I went to New York the Democrats would think there was some deviltry on foot sure."

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Quay Will Go to New York. It is pretty certain that Mr. Quay will be in New York in a short time, and will take an active part for the balance of the cam-paign. He intends to go to Philadelphia the latter part of the week to consult a physician about his head. He may go to the metropolis on the same errand. His friends warned him that the Democratic papers would turn their batteries loose on him, but he replied that he was used to that kind of thing. Senator Quay's admirers have unbounded taith in his judgment, and they would like to have him visit national headquarters for his opinion on the work being done. They argue that if Martin

frightened the Democrats, "The Old Man," as they fondly call him, would soon have them standing on their heads. Somebody spoke of Tammany's old trick of colonizing voters in New York City. "Well," replied the Senator, "Tammany can't do much colonizing downtown, there is no room; but look out for the uptown dis-tricts, especially in the lodging-house sec-I'll bet the Democratic registration

will be very heavy in the new wards."
"It strikes me," continued the Senator,
"that the campaign has been very flat so far. I suppose this is due to the cholera scare. If that disease broke out in the country, politics would be lost sight of. If Blaine had been the nominee what a hurrah campaign we would have had. People don't seem to be taking much interest in the fight on either side. I suppose there will be lots of trouble in this State on ac count of the new ballot law-voters don'tunderstand it and the law ought to be re-

An Old-Fashioned Ballot Law. "I think the fairest and best ballot was the old-tashioned one of putting in a slip with the name of the candidate on it. When I was a young man we had no tickets, stickers or anything of that kind, but we voted directly for a man, and the complete ballot consisted of the names of the candidates printed on separate slips of paper and tied with a string. It used to be great sport for the boys and girls to meet on the night before election to cut and prepare the slips of paper. If a man was a candidate, his young friends met at some house and arranged his votes. And they whooped it

up for him also the next day. Mr. Quay referred to Mrs. Harrison's illness, and said there was no doubt now that she is a victim of consumption. Senator Quay asked about Wisconsin and the silver States. He hopes these States will line, but he realizes that the people in Colorado and Nevada are disgruntled. Coming to State politics the Senator said he had heard there was opposition to Ache-son, but he was surprised to learn that John

Cox was out against Andy Stewart. "I thought it would have been better," he said, "to nominate Ray for the short term, and thus placate the independent element in the Twenty-fourth district. Anticipates Acheson's Election "I think Acheson will be elected, but we

can't count on majorities this year. The district is Republican, but the man will be fooled who depends on the past vote." Senator Quay is a great admirer of Ed Wolcott, of Colorado. The latter nomi-nated Blaine at Minneapolis, and his speech was by all odds the most eloquent delivered in the convention. Turning to James F. Burke, Mr. Quay asked what Wolcott did at the club meeting in Buffalo. Burke re-plied that he was not present, and then he gave the Senator a piece of news about how Wolcott carried the Colorado State Convention recently. It was field on Saturday, and Wolcott saw his man was licked. He got his people to-gether, and going into the hall, they com-menced firing off revolvers through the ceiling. The police rushed in and stopped the convention, making a number of arrests.

the conventien, making a number of arrests. The meeting was adjourned until Monday, and by that time Wolcott had secured enough delegates to nominate his candidate.

Senator Quay hadn't heard the story, but it put him in a fine humor. He langhed, and said: "That is about the way they would do things in the wild West." He had not read Cleveland's letter of acceptance, and remarked that he was not interested in it.